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the prominent ostiolum. Differs from *L. subcorticale*, Fckl., in its narrow ostiolum and smaller sporidia.

On the inner surface of loosely hanging bark of grape-vines. Newfield, N. J. May, 1883.

SPHÆRIA (DIDYMELLA) RAUUI.—Perithecia scattered or 2–3 together on the surface of the inner bark, and covered by the thin, loosened epidermis, which is pierced by the papilliform ostiolum; asci 35–30x6–7 μ ; paraphyses slender; sporidia biseriate, oblong-fusiform, uniseptate, constricted and slightly curved, with a faint, bristle-like appendage at each end, yellowish, with a nucleus in each cell, 7–8x15–2 μ .

On dead branches of cultivated roses. Bethlehem, Pa. May, 1883. E. A. Rau.

SPHÆRIA (DIDYMOSPHERIA) CUPULA.—Perithecia scattered, innate, covered, except the papilliform ostiolum, by the blackened epidermis, convex-hemispheric when fresh, collapsed when dry; asci 75x7 μ ; sporidia elliptical, brown, uniseptate, uniseriate, 9.5–11.5x4.5–5 μ .

Sphæria diplospora, Cke., has sporidia 13–16x5–7 μ , and perithecia not collapsing.

On dry oak-leaves still hanging on the limbs. Newfield, N. J. May, 1882. Found also on *Phytolacca* and *Desmodium*.

SPHÆRIA (THYRIDIIUM) ANTIQUA.—Perithecia mostly solitary, globose, .25–.33^{mm} in diameter, buried in the substance of the bark, sometimes two or three together, their thick walls united and covered by the fibres of the bark, which is blackened above them and raised into little tuberculiform pustules; ostiola papilliform, at length perforated; asci cylindrical, 75–80x10 μ ; paraphyses filiform, abundant; sporidia uniseriate, oblong-elliptical, at length 3-septate and submuriform, 17–19x7 μ , brown.

On the inner surface of loosely hanging bark of grape-vines. Newfield, N. J. May, 1883.

Some New Texan Plants.

By S. B. BUCKLEY.

ZANTHOXYLUM TEXANUM.—Unarmed, leaves trifoliate, leaflets ovate, obtuse, repandly crenate, subrevolute, smooth on both sides, punctate, petioles 4"–6" long, lateral leaflets serrate, petiole of terminal one 3"–6" long; racemes terminal, compound, pedicels short, with minute, acute, bracts and bractlets; divisions of calyx broadly ovate, acute, ovules 1–2, seeds not seen.

A large shrub 4–6 feet high, thickly branched; younger branches greyish brown, much punctated. The branches when broken have the aromatic odor peculiar to many species of the genus.

Differs from *Z. ternatum* of the West Indies in its terminal racemes and crenate leaflets. Near Corpus Christi, Texas.

BUMELIA TEXANA.—Leaves ovate or subcuneate, smooth on both sides, and of the same pale green color, 1'–1½' long and about ½' wide, petioles longer than the pedicels, being about 4" long, smooth; calyx broadly ovate, subobtusate; corolla yellowish white, but little

longer than the calyx; petioles and midrib of the under sides of some of the leaves showing a slight pubescence under the microscope; fruit ovoid-ovate or elliptic in outline, 3"-4" long and about 3" broad.

A shrub or small tree. Smaller branches with dark reddish brown bark, rigid and sub-spinose, the leafy and fruit-bearing spines 1'-3' long.

Mountains near the lower crossing of the Pecos River on the road from Fort Stockton to old Fort Lancaster and the head of Devil's River.

BUMELIA MONTICOLA.—Very spinose; leaves smooth on both sides, a little paler beneath, oblong-ovate, cuneate at the base, petiolate, 1'-1½' long and ¼'-½' wide, their under surface reticulately veined; petioles 3"-4" long, about equal in length to the pedicels; calyx broad ovate, acute or sub-acute, smooth; fruit globose, the longitudinal diameter a little the greater, being about 3" long; spines 1'-2' long, often bearing leaves and fruit; smaller branches smooth, greyish brown, forming obtuse angles opposite their junction with the spines, with generally a warty protuberance at the base of each spine; flowers not seen.

A straggling shrub 3-9 feet high, with smooth reddish brown bark. Mountains of El Paso County, N. W. Texas.

Quercus Durandii, var. *SAN SABIA*.—This is a small oak seldom more than ten feet high, generally only from four to six feet, growing in dense thickets on some of the limestone hills of San Saba and its adjacent counties, Texas.

It has small, obtusely lobed leaves, which, when old, are nearly of the same color and smooth on both sides; when young, glaucous and sub-pubescent beneath; acorn oblong-ovoid, cup shallow, one-third the length of the acorn. Bark of trunk and branches light grey and scaly. Called "shin oak." Bark, acorns and cups very much like those of *Q. Durandii*, and so much so that it can only be considered as a well marked variety of it.

It has been called by Engelmann a variety of *Q. undulata*, and is placed thereunder in Prof. Sargent's Synopsis of the Trees of North America, and, in the same work, on the same authority, *Q. Durandii* is called a variety of *Q. stellata*; but these authorities now admit *Q. Durandii* to be a good species.

QUERCUS VASEYANA.—Leaves apparently deciduous, with shallow, repand, acutely toothed lobes and sub-mucronate teeth, smooth on both sides, or slightly downy and paler beneath, mostly cuneate at the base, rarely rounded, lanceolate or lance-ovate, petiolate, 1'-2' long and ⅓'-1' wide; petioles 1"-2" long; acorns oblong-ovoid, smooth, shining and of a pale chestnut color, 6"-7" long and about 4" wide; cups sessile, their greyish-brown scales tumid, triangular ovate, acute.

A shrub or small tree of the class of black oaks. On the mesas of the cretaceous limestone mountains near the lower crossing of the Pecos, and also in the valley of the Devil's River of Western Texas.

Named in honor of Dr. Vasey, botanist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C.